

The outcome of these observations did not reveal that the birds had nested or were intending to nest in the locality, but the occurrence so far south is interesting.— J. FLETCHER STREET, *Beverly, N. J.*

Hudsonian Chickadee (*Penthestes hudsonicus subsp.?*) at **Princeton, N. J.**— There were four of these birds upon my place from November 18 until March 31 of last year, 1916–1917, during which period I saw one or more of them almost daily feeding upon the suet near my window.

I thought, at the time, that they were the Acadian variety, with which I am familiar in northern Maine, although I noticed that they seemed darker than any specimens which I had previously observed.

I was unaware at the time of Dr. Townsend's Labrador subspecies, to which they may have belonged.

I have neither seen, nor heard of, any in the neighborhood this year.— HENRY LANE ENO, *Princeton, N. J.*

A Robin which Migrated Tailless.— In the spring of 1914 a tailless male Robin arrived in the Boston Public Garden, a plump, brightly plumaged bird, and remained there as one of a breeding pair. During the weeks succeeding his arrival there was no perceptible development of a tail. On April 13, 1915, there again arrived a tailless male Robin on a morning when several females joined the company of males already present. This tailless male adopted the same limited area of the Garden as did the tailless bird of the preceding year. So the almost unavoidable conclusion was that it was the same bird, and that it was not a mere coincidence. On April 19, 1916, again a tailless male Robin arrived and again adopted the same small area of the Garden as his possession, a plump and brightly plumaged bird as before. The conclusion was then confirmed beyond reasonable doubt that it was indeed the same Robin back for the third season without a tail. This being so, the fact was that this Robin had made his migratory flights for three successive years without the aid of any tail as a rudder in flight. Neither season did any tail develop. Apparently the bird had lost the fleshy tip from which tail feathers could be developed. There was no change in its appearance, season by season. In the season of 1914 the first Robins came to the Garden on March 25 and during the next few days were joined by others. In 1915 the first Robin arrived on March 19 followed by others within a week. In 1916 the first two Robins came to the Garden on March 25, and on April 1 a dozen resident males were present. Thus it is perceived that the tailless Robin was a rather later arriving bird each season. Twenty resident Robins were already present in the Garden when he came north in 1915 and 1916. So, perhaps, this tailless Robin made his migratory flights less speedily than did others. But this supposition would seem to be not very strongly based for the reason that Robins are arriving usually throughout the month of April, and the tailless bird was not really behind time. The only conclusion to be drawn, therefore, would seem to be that the bird had experienced little or no disadvantage in flight due to not possessing a